

**Exam:**            **DEA-1TT5**

**Title:**            Associate - Information  
Storage and Management  
Exam

**<https://www.passcert.com/DEA-1TT5.html>**

1.Which management monitoring parameter involves examining the amount of infrastructure resources used?

- A. Configuration
- B. Capacity
- C. Performance
- D. Availability

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Capacity is a management monitoring parameter that involves examining the amount of infrastructure resources used. This includes monitoring storage capacity, network bandwidth, CPU utilization, memory usage, and other resources. Capacity management is important for ensuring that the infrastructure has sufficient resources to meet the demands of the business or customers. It involves predicting future resource needs, identifying capacity bottlenecks, and optimizing resource utilization to avoid performance degradation or service disruptions. **Explanation:**

Reference: Section 2.2.2 Infrastructure Resource Monitoring, page 76.

2.What statement describes machine learning?

- A. Applies an algorithm to large amounts of data for pattern discovery
- B. Organizes data efficiently so that compute systems can learn
- C. Developing a program to compute every possible outcome
- D. Replicating a detailed process and then implementing it in software

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Machine learning is a subfield of artificial intelligence that gives computers the ability to learn without explicitly being programmed [1]. It does this by applying an algorithm to large amounts of data in order to discover patterns and insights that can be used to inform decisions and predictions. This allows machines to learn from experience and make decisions in a way that mimics the human brain.

3.Which technology allows automation of sensors and devices to share and process information?

- A. Internet of Things
- B. Cloud computing
- C. Artificial Intelligence
- D. Deep Learning

**Answer: A**

4.In continuous data protection, what does the amount of journal space determine?

- A. Length of time required to recover the data
- B. Amount of space the source and replica volumes require
- C. Amount of data that can be restored to a specific point
- D. How far back the data can be recovered

**Answer: C**

5.Which product enables employees to enroll their mobile devices in an enterprise environment and ensures secure access from the devices to the enterprise resources?

- A. Dell PowerEdge
- B. Dell InTrust
- C. VMware AirWatch
- D. VMware AppDefense

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Reference:

[https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Workspace-ONE-UEM/1907/WS1\\_Express/GUID-AWT-INTROAWEX.html](https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Workspace-ONE-UEM/1907/WS1_Express/GUID-AWT-INTROAWEX.html)

## 6.DRAG DROP

Match each OSD features with its description.

**Answer area**

OSD Features	Description
Flexible data access method	Drives data placement and protection based on the service requirements
Metadata driven policy	Abstracts storage from the application and provides a common view independent of location
Data protection	Supports REST/SOAP APIs and the file sharing protocols, CIFS and NFS, for file services
Global namespace	Global distribution of objects using either replication or erasure coding

**Answer:**

**Answer area**

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**Explanation:**

Graphical user interface, application  
Description automatically generated

## 7.DRAG DROP

Match the functionality of a security goal with its description.

Functionality	Description
Authorization	User proves identity to the provider in order to access the stored data
Authentication	Recording all transactions for the purpose of assessing the effectiveness of the security controls
Accountability	Determining the privileges that a user has to access a particular service
Auditing	Users are responsible for the actions that are performed on the systems

**Answer:**

Functionality	Description
Authorization	Authentication
Authentication	Auditing
Accountability	Authorization
Auditing	Accountability

**Explanation:**

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Authorization	User proves identity to the provider in order to access the stored data
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8. Why is it important for organizations to store protect and manage their data?

- A. To eliminate complexity in managing the data center environment
- B. To meet the requirements of legal and data governance regulations
- C. To develop and deploy modern applications for business improvement
- D. To reduce the amount of data to be replicated, migrated, and backed up

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Organizations must store, protect, and manage their data in order to comply with the various laws and regulations governing the use and storage of data, such as GDPR and CCPA. By properly managing their data, organizations can ensure that they are compliant with these regulations and avoid potential penalties. Additionally, by storing, protecting, and managing their data, organizations can ensure that their data is secure and protected from malicious actors.

It is important for organizations to store, protect and manage their data because data is a valuable asset that can drive business growth, innovation, and competitive advantage. Data can also be subject to various risks such as loss, corruption, theft, unauthorized access, and compliance violations.

One of the reasons why it is important for organizations to store, protect and manage their data is to meet the requirements of legal and data governance regulations<sup>1</sup>. This means that organizations should comply with the laws and policies that govern how data should be collected, stored, processed, shared, and disposed of. Data governance also ensures that data quality, security, privacy, and ethics are

maintained throughout the data lifecycle.

9.What is a function of a continuous data protection (CDP) appliance?

- A. Migrates deduplicated data from the source volume to the target volume during replication
- B. Manages both local and remote replications within and across data centers
- C. Stores all data that has changed from the time the replication session started
- D. Intercepts writes to the production volume and splits each write into two copies

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

A continuous data protection (CDP) is a system that backs up data on a computer system every time a change is made. CDP maintains a continuous journal of data changes and makes it possible to restore a system to any previous point in time.

10.What information is available in a capacity planning report for storage infrastructure?

- A. number of units of storage available, used and the cost
- B. current and historic information about the utilization of storage, file systems, and ports
- C. equipment purchase dates, licenses, lease status, and maintenance records
- D. current and historical performance information about IT components and operations

**Answer: B**

11.Which type of data protection is used to move primary data to lower cost storage and helps to enforce compliance requirement?

- A. Archive
- B. Deduplication
- C. Backup
- D. Replication

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Archive is a type of data protection that is used to move primary data to lower cost storage and helps to enforce compliance requirements. It is a process of moving inactive data that is no longer needed for immediate use to a secondary storage medium. Archive uses data compression and deduplication techniques to reduce storage costs, and can also be used to help meet compliance requirements.

12.What is an accurate statement about the Do-It-Yourself approach for building modern Infrastructure?

- A. Utilizes preconfigured preinstalled and prepackaged vendor ready solutions
- B. Combines the datacenter components into a single standalone computing platform managed by software
- C. Utilizes products and services from the vendors that provide specific functions with more configuration options
- D. Combines datacenter components into a distributed infrastructure platform managed by software

**Answer: C**

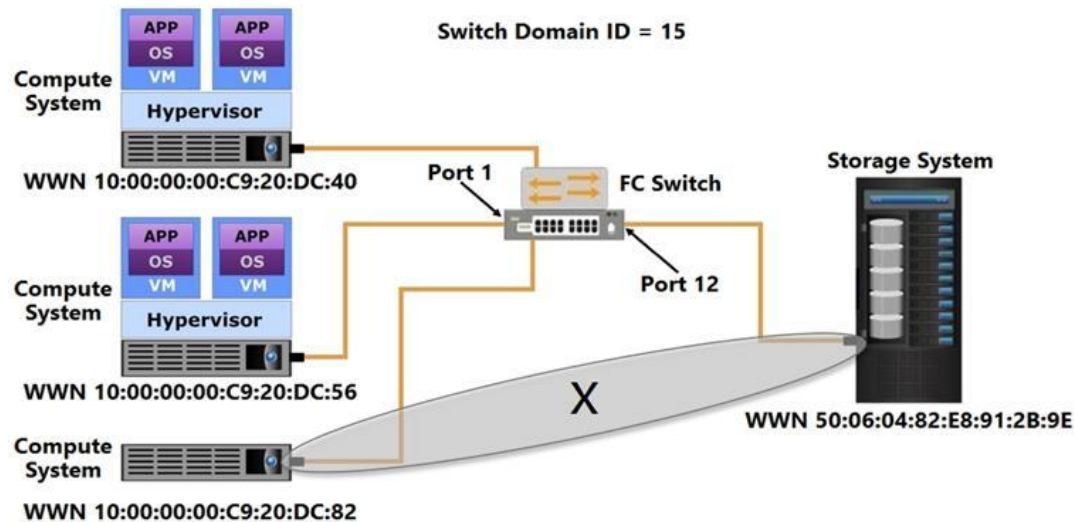
13.What is a function of the metadata service in an object-based storage device (OSD)?

- A. Generates the file system namespace from the file contents.

- B. Manages both physical and logical disks on which the user data is stored.
- C. Manages the storage space for all remote clients.
- D. Maintains the object IDs and file system namespace mappings.

**Answer: D**

14. Which type of zoning does the "X" represent?



- A. Fabric zoning
- B. WWN zoning
- C. Mixed zoning
- D. Port zoning

**Answer: A**

15. In a NAS environment, which file system enables file sharing with Windows clients and uses the TCP/IP protocol?

- A. New Technology File System (NTFS)
- B. Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS)
- C. Common Internet File System (CIFS)
- D. Network File System (NFS)

**Answer: C**

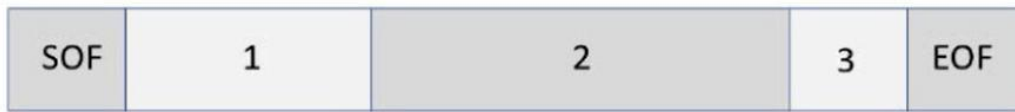
16. What functionality does the control layer provide in a software-defined networking architecture?

- A. Forwards data packets based on application layer requirements
- B. Defines network behavior through physical network device policies
- C. Establishes communication between the infrastructure and interface layers
- D. Extracts network information from the data plane and sends it to the application layer

**Answer: C**

17. Refer to the Exhibit:

## FC Frame



Identify the following FC Frame fields:

- A. 1:CRC 2:Data field 3:Frame header
- B. 1:Frame header 2:Data field 3:CRC
- C. 1:CRC 2:Frame header 3:Data field
- D. 1:Frame header 2:CRC 3:Data field

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

<https://www.mycloudwiki.com/san/fc-san-protocols/>

an FC frame consists of five parts: start of frame (SOF), frame header, data field, cyclic redundancy check (CRC), and end of frame (EOF). The SOF and EOF act as delimiters. The frame header is 24 bytes long and contains addressing information for the frame.

18.What is a feature a hypervisor?

- A. Provides a VMM that manages all VMS on a clustered compute system
- B. Isolates the VMS on a single compute system
- C. Provides a VMM that manages all VMS on a single compute system
- D. Isolates the physical resources of a single compute system

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

A hypervisor is a layer of software that runs directly on top of a physical server and provides a virtualization layer. It allows multiple virtual machines (VMs) to run on the same physical hardware, sharing the underlying resources such as CPU, memory, and storage. The hypervisor isolates the VMs from each other and provides a virtual machine monitor (VMM) that manages the virtual machines' access to physical resources. The VMM is responsible for managing the VMs' creation, configuration, and removal, as well as their access to the physical resources of the host system. T